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and incompleteness rather than positive error. Here again there need be no difficulty so long as it is realized that the book is merely what it purports to be.

RALPH W. AIGLER.

THE BRITISH YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1921-22. Second Year of Issue. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1921. Pp. viii, 272.

It was the reviewer's privilege, less than a year ago, to review in this journal the first volume of the new British Year Book of International Law. See 19 MICH. L. REV. 766. The second volume amply justifies the anticipations which were aroused by the appearance of the first. More than ever an excellent series seems assured.

The second volume includes fourteen short articles. Among them we find a summary discussion of recent tendencies in prize court procedure and also some sensible reflections on the problem of sovereignty. There are other short papers written primarily to arouse interest in such subjects as air law, submarine cables, and the effect of war on treaties. Protectorates, mandates, freedom of navigation on the Rhine, and the Permanent Court of International Justice are considered briefly. Mr. T. C. Wade contributes a first-rate little historical study on "The Roll De Superioritate Maris Angliae." "Judicial Recognition of States and Governments, and the Immunity of Public Ships" by Mr. Arnold D. McNair and "Exterritoriality in China and the Question of Its Abolition" by M. T. Z. Tyau are articles of permanent value and are probably the best contained in this issue. Special mention should be made also of Reginald Berkeley's admirable survey of "The Work of the League of Nations." The present reviewer has seen nothing in print which presents the subject so effectively within the compass of a short paper. It is not too much to say that the article deserves to be read by everyone.

The articles in this second issue are more numerous and cover a wider field than those which appeared in the first, but unfortunately they are also more ephemeral in character. There is nothing of the permanent value of "The British Prize Courts and the War" by Sir Erle Richards, "The Legal Position of Merchantmen in Foreign Ports and National Waters" by Mr. A. H. Charteris, or the anonymous article on "The League of Nations and the Laws of War" which appeared in last year's volume. On the other hand, the usual features of a year book have been much expanded and improved as compared with the issue of last year. A department of notes and another devoted to book reviews have been added. The notes include two Belgian prize court decisions and an award of the British-American Pecuniary Claims Commission. It is a satisfaction to note that the editors contemplate publishing further awards of the Claims Commission in later volumes. The list of international agreements and the bibliography are much more complete than those of last year.

Does this comparison with last year's issue indicate that the editors are placing more emphasis upon those features which one usually finds in a year book or other periodic compendium of useful data and slightly less emphasis upon the publishing of leading articles which are permanent contributions to scholarship in international law? The reviewer sincerely hopes that no such shift of emphasis is intended. The British Year Book has an assured future in any event. But it will be really indispensable everywhere if there is an unqualified adherence to the purpose, announced in last year's Introduction, of providing scope for "well-informed and careful contributions to the science of international law, wherein the fruits of research can be applied to the problems of the day."

EDWIN D. DICKINSON.

THE MODERN LEGAL PHILOSOPHY SERIES. Edited by a Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1921.

VOL. III. COMPARATIVE LEGAL PHILOSOPHY. By Luigi Miraglia. Translated by John Lisle. Pp. xl, 793.

VOL. VII. MODERN FRENCH LEGAL PHILOSOPHY. By A. Fouillée, J. Charmont, L. Duguit, and R. Demogue. Translated by Mrs. Franklin W. Scott and Joseph W. Chamberlain. Pp. lxvi, 578.

VOL. IX. THE SCIENCE OF LEGAL METHOD. By various authors. Translated by Ernest Bruncken and Layton B. Register. Pp. lxxxvi, 593.

VOL. X. THE FORMAL BASES OF LAW. By Giorgio Del Vecchio. Translated by John Lisle. Pp. lvii, 412.

VOL. XII. THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW. By Josef Kohler. Translated by Adalbert Albrecht. Pp. xlv, 390.

The appearance of these volumes with the Macmillan imprint upon them leads us to hope for the issuance in the near future of the other numbers of this valuable series. Volume XIII, PHILOSOPHY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAW, is in press and will probably be published before the end of the year, and the subject matter of Volume XI, THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF FUNDAMENTAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONS, is already provided for, so that this volume also may be expected very soon. Volume III and Volume X of the above list have already been reviewed in this journal. 10 MICH. L. REV. 663 and 13 MICH. L. REV. 713, and the basic argument of Volume IX and to a less degree of Volume XII has been incorporated in an article on "THE SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF LAW," in 16 MICH. L. REV. 599-616.

Volume VII, MODERN FRENCH LEGAL PHILOSOPHY, appeared in the midst of the Great War when the minds of most of us were so occupied with the insistent practical problems of the time that we could bestow but little thought on philosophic concepts. Perhaps the most interesting contribution of the French School to modern legal philosophic doctrine is found in the discussion of Solidarism. This appears to be a twentieth century philosophic concept developed by the younger French jurists as a French counterpart of the sociological theories of Stammler, Kohler, and other modern Teutonic